

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1885.

**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—ROBERT C. FOX, LL. D.
Treasurer.—E. FRANCIS RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. H. E. JACKSON, Senator from Tenn.; HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, M. C. from Va.; HON. THOMAS RYAN, M. C. from Kans.—representing the Congress of the United States; HON. HENRY L. DAWES, of Mass.; HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.; WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq.; HON. W. MCKEE DUNN.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Emeritus Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
Professor of History and Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, Ph. D.
Professor of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
Assistant Professor of History and English.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.
Instructor in Gymnastics.—JOHN J. CHICKERING, B. A.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL, B. Ph.; SARAH H. PORTER.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ELLEN GORDON.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 12, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ended June 30, 1885:

The pupils remaining in this institution on the 1st of July, 1884, numbered.....	71
Admitted during the year.....	33
Since admitted.....	23
Total.....	127

Under instruction since July 1, 1884, males, 105; females, 22. Of these, 58 have been in the collegiate department, representing 17 States and Ireland, and 69 in the primary department.

A list of the names of the pupils connected with the Institution since July 1, 1884, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the Institution since the date of our last report. In the month of January one of our pupils was attacked with the mumps, and this case was followed by 20 others. In no instance did the disease take a serious turn, all the patients recovering as rapidly as could be expected. In April a light case of German measles appeared. The pupil having this disease was so effectually isolated that no spread of the malady occurred.

DEATH OF ROBERT S. LYONS.

Shortly after the Christmas holidays Mr. Robert S. Lyons, of Newtown Stewart, Ireland, who was passing his third year as a student in the college, became seriously ill, and our attending physician soon discovered that the patient was suffering from Bright's disease. Every possible effort was made to check the disease, and for a certain period there was an apparent improvement in Mr. Lyons's condition. He gained enough strength to make it seem safe for him to attempt to return home, and left college on the 1st of May, reaching his home in Ireland on the 15th of the same month. No permanent improvement, however, resulted from the change of air, and Mr. Lyons died on the 5th of June.

No student has ever attended the college who enjoyed more fully than Mr. Lyons the respect and affection of his associates here. The follow-

ing minutes from the records of the faculty will attest the high regard in which he was held by his instructors:

In the death of Mr. Robert S. Lyons, of Ireland, the college has to mourn the loss of a faithful student, whose Christian character and tender-hearted, generous, unselfish nature had gained for him universal esteem and endeared him to those to whom he was more intimately known.

Earnest, devoted, warm-hearted, sincere, he had for several years been fitting himself to serve as missionary among deaf-mutes in his own country. But an incurable disease laid him low, and though after some months of lingering illness he rallied sufficiently to reach his home, it was not long before he there breathed his last.

The same Christian faith which had inspired him with the desire to do good among his fellows gave him patience and fortitude under his sufferings, and resignation and peace in the near prospect of death.

Though his hopes of extended usefulness in the world were thus disappointed, yet his life was not a failure, and the influence of such a life and character will never die

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION AND LECTURES.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the Institution has gone forward with no essential changes. The average standard of scholarship attained in both college and school has never been higher than during the past year.

The results attained in articulation encourage us to increased effort.

Lectures have been delivered during the year by the professors and instructors in the college and the school, as follows:

To the students of the National Deaf Mute College:

Monopolies. By President Gallaudet.

Architecture. By Professor Porter.

Dante's Purgatory. By Professor Fay.

Weather Predictions. By Professor Chickering.

Hereditv. By Professor Gordon.

Student Life in Ancient Athens. By Assistant Professor Hotchkiss.

Horace. By Assistant Professor Draper.

To the pupils of the Kendall School:

The Norman Conquest of England. By Mr. Denison.

Alfred the Great. By Mr. Ballard.

King Philip's War. By Mr. Kiesel.

The Pilgrim Fathers. By Mr. Bryant.

Through the kindness of several members of the senior class of the college, who volunteered their services, the following lectures were added to the course usually given to the pupils of the school:

China and the Chinese. By Mr. Davidson.

Frederick the Great. By Mr. Morrow.

Joan of Arc. By Mr. Hasenstab.

Power of Habit. By Mr. Kerney.

THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Congress at its last session made an appropriation of \$17,000 "for the extension of the buildings of the Institution for the purpose of providing additional school room accommodation."

A commodious house, 54 by 60 feet, and two stories high, located in the rear of the eastern section of the buildings of the Institution, is nearly completed, in which suitable rooms are provided for all the school work of the primary department.

In consideration of the generous benefactions of the Hon. Amos Kendall, first president and founder of the Institution, given for the

establishment of a primary school for the deaf of the District of Columbia at a time when the provision made by Congress for this object was entirely insufficient, it was thought by the directors that no more appropriate name could be given to the new building than "The Kendall School."

The name has accordingly been molded in terra-cotta and inserted in a panel over the principal entrance to the building, and hereafter the primary department of the Institution will be known as "The Kendall School for the Deaf."

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of the college took place on the 6th of May.

The occasion was honored by the presence of President Cleveland, who presided in his capacity as patron of the Institution; Secretary Bayard, who for six years has represented the Senate of the United States in our board; Chief Justice Waite, members of the Congress of the United States, of the diplomatic corps, and many distinguished citizens, including representatives from several sister institutions of learning.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Pitzer, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.

The exercises of the graduating class were as follows:

Dissertation.—The Moors in Spain. William Brookmire, Pennsylvania.

Oration.—Genius and Industry. Charles Kerney, Indiana.

Oration.—Changes in Population. Nathaniel Field Morrow, Indiana.

Oration.—Ideals of Life. Samuel Gaston Davidson, Indiana.

Mr. Davidson, before delivering his oration, which, in common with the others, was given in signs, made the following address to President Cleveland, speaking in a voice that was distinctly understood on the platform and by quite a number seated near:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been requested to extend to you, in your capacity of patron of this Institution, and Chief Executive of the nation, to whose munificence the institution owes its existence, a greeting from the students, and, in particular, from the class which is to-day honored by your presence at its graduating exercises.

This college has the distinction of being the only institution in the world which aims at the higher education of the deaf. It was founded at a time when the country was divided against itself. But however far divided on questions of national policy, all sections, irrespective of politics and parties, have been unanimous in their response to the appeal made to their common humanity. The people's representatives from the North, South, East, and West have yearly voted to perpetuate the work so nobly begun. Young men from all parts of the country have availed themselves of the opportunities offered them. The fame of the institution has brought students from beyond the seas to share in the benefits provided by a Government more enlightened than their own. The college can point with pride to the record made by its *alumni*. Some have entered the service of the Church, and are ministering to the spiritual needs of their own class. Some have risen to high and responsible positions under the Government. One is a prominent patent attorney. Several are editors of influential newspapers. A number are teaching in the State institutions for the deaf. Two are among the members of our own faculty. In short, they have demonstrated their ability to make their way in all the walks of life.

You who have had some experience in the education of the blind can appreciate the difficulties that have to be overcome by those in whom one of the senses is wanting when they attempt to raise themselves to an equality with their more fortunate brethren; and you can sympathize with us in our endeavors and achievements more fully than the majority of your predecessors.

We thank you, Mr. President, for coming here to-day, and through you we thank the country for having made this occasion possible.

At the conclusion of the addresses the members of the graduating class were presented to the directors of the Institution as candidates for degrees: Messrs. Hasenstab, Davidson, Morrow and Kerney for the degree of bachelor of arts, and Mr. Brookmire for the degree of bachelor of science.

The president of the college announced that the board of directors had conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on Mr. A. L. E. Crouter, principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in recognition of his valuable services as a teacher of the deaf mutes and the attainments which had led to his being called to the position which he now holds. The president also stated that the degree of master of science had been conferred on Mr. George T. Dougherty, a graduate of this college in 1882. Mr. Dougherty has made a special study of chemistry since his graduation, and now occupies the position of assayer in the Chicago Smelting and Refining Works. He has published several valuable articles in the scientific journals, some of which have been copied into European journals.

The statement of these facts, the president said, would answer in part the question often asked "What do your graduates do?"

In presenting Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. Navy, who was to make the address to the graduating class, Dr. Gallaudet referred to the fact that Washington and Jefferson dreamed of the establishment at the Federal capital of a great national university, and said that, although this dream had not been actually realized, we did have, in effect, at the present time, a grand university at Washington, in several bodies of men who were doing important scientific work under the direction of the Government. The presence of such establishments as the Geological and Coast Surveys, the Naval Observatory, the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Fish Commission was a stimulus and an encouragement to the higher schools and colleges that were doing the actual work of teaching here.

This influence was often felt in this college, and, on an occasion like the present, it was a great pleasure to have words of counsel from one who was regarded by those who knew him in Washington as *facile princeps* among the mathematicians and astronomers of the world, and who would be acknowledged everywhere as *primus inter pares*.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR NEWCOMB.

Professor Newcomb said that he felt reluctant to give words of *advice*, since observation had taught him that young men learn, not from precept, but from example; that he thought the young men before him peculiarly fortunate in being so situated as to escape much of the idle, useless talk that is going on in the world, and mentioned as a case in point that he had to do most of his official business out of office hours, as those hours were so completely taken up by the talk of people who had nothing to say. He also said that he thought them fortunate that through the faithful use of their educational advantages here they were able to profitably make use of books hereafter, for almost everything worth knowing that has been said is now to be found in print, and that he saw no reason why they should not surround themselves with the best company in the world and commune in thought with the wisest men of all ages.

He spoke of the astonishment with which he read a most abstruse work on mathematics which had been written by a man blind from birth. Speaking of his own life, he said he thought one of his greatest

mistakes arose from thinking that life was short, and trying to crowd the work of a life-time into ten years. This led to overwork and work not thoroughly done. He advised them to be satisfied with doing thoroughly *good* work; to take reasonable care of the body, and raise it to its highest powers by judicious exercises; to be ambitious—not ambitious of getting into high places, but ambitious to engage in work which would make them happy by increasing the happiness of others; ambitious to do their work well, leaving the result with Providence. Finally he cautioned them against allowing their sympathies and affections to run in a narrow channel, and advised them to avoid all tendencies to clanishness, to feel that they were a part of the great society of their fellow-men, and to take their places as men in the great world of men.

At the conclusion of Professor Newcomb's address President Galaudet addressed President Cleveland as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: When you invited the distinguished Senator from Delaware to take a seat by your right hand at the council board of the Government there was a disposition on Kendall Green to murmur, not at the wisdom of your choice—for we joined with your countrymen everywhere in congratulating you on the eminent fitness of your selection—but because your action took from *our* council board a most valued member. When, however, I called on Mr. Bayard to present the congratulations of the officers and students of our college on his appointment as Secretary of State, my regret was measurably removed by his assurance that, though no longer a member of our board of directors, he should continue to feel all his old interest in the college, and would take pains to prove it whenever occasion offered. We shall, therefore, venture to look upon him as still of *us*, and shall regard him as representing in our management the entire Government of the United States instead of one branch of that Government, which he has done for the past six years. I have the pleasure of presenting the honorable the Secretary of State.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY BAYARD.

Secretary Bayard responded in an impromptu speech, in which he reviewed the good work being done by the Institution and spoke of the benefit he had personally derived from his association with it. He argued that the benefits of the college should be given to all who required them, without regard to color or sex, and said that although no longer a member of the official board, he would continue to interest himself in the Institution and do all in his power to further its work.

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. Thomas Galaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York, after which the visitors proceeded to the gymnasium, where the under-graduates gave an Indian-club and dumb-bell drill.

At the close of the academic year in June degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account.....	\$327 86
Received from Treasury of the United States	55,000 00
Received from sale of live stock.....	237 00
Received from sale of wheat	124 74
Received from manual labor fund.....	312 40
Received from board and tuition.....	5,032 75

Received for work done in shop.....	\$109 90
Received from sale of grease.....	35 37
Received from sale of carpets.....	3 50
Received from sale of old metals.....	20 80
Received from sale of old furniture.....	45 75
Received from sale of milk.....	81 67
	<hr/>
	61,331 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for salaries and wages out of appropriations by Congress.....	\$24,815 89
Expended for salaries and wages out of funds belonging to the institution.....	4,953 62
Expended for groceries.....	2,258 29
Expended for meats.....	4,601 78
Expended for potatoes.....	473 75
Expended for household expenses, marketing, &c.....	2,173 29
Expended for butter and eggs.....	2,679 97
Expended for repairs.....	3,814 28
Expended for permanent improvements.....	1,532 05
Expended for furniture.....	515 09
Expended for lumber.....	1,115 82
Expended for ice.....	182 69
Expended for printing.....	181 39
Expended for medicines and chemicals.....	219 13
Expended for hardware.....	247 69
Expended for fuel.....	2,481 81
Expended for blacksmithing.....	110 25
Expended for harness and repairs.....	121 55
Expended for bread.....	1,107 89
Expended for illustrative apparatus.....	347 50
Expended for books and stationery.....	653 12
Expended for medical and surgical attendance.....	655 50
Expended for board and care of pupils at institution for feeble-minded children.....	366 13
Expended for flowers and plants.....	56 25
Expended for paints.....	241 77
Expended for dry goods and clothing.....	562 43
Expended for flour and feed.....	937 41
Expended for gas.....	953 85
Expended for rent of telephone.....	80 00
Expended for live stock.....	873 99
Expended for entertainment of pupils.....	71 95
Expended for farm tools, seeds, &c.....	183 28
Expended for wagon repairs.....	179 60
Expended for exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition.....	124 50
Expended for auditing the accounts of the institution and for traveling expense of non-resident directors in attending meetings of the board.....	360 00
Expended for hand-grenades and repairs to fire-extinguishers.....	93 00
Balance.....	1,005 23
	<hr/>
	61,331 74

II.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Treasury of United States.....	\$3,000 00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for stone wall.....	2,855 00
Expended for carpenter work.....	145 00
	<hr/>
	3,000 00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, have already been submitted.

For the support of the Institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, \$55,000.

For the extension of the buildings of the Institution, for the purpose of providing additional school room accommodation, and also room for the instruction of the pupils in industrial labor and for furnishing and fitting up said buildings, \$8,000.

The estimate for current expenses is the same in amount as the sum annually appropriated for this purpose during the past four years.

The second estimate is designed to provide for the enlargement of our industrial department, so that a greater variety of trades can be taught the boys of the school than is now possible in our limited shop-room. In fact the number of boys in our school has so increased as to render it impossible to give more than half of them instruction in useful labor.

The importance of this branch of education is now so fully recognized that the directors are confident of securing the consent of Congress to this feature of the proposed improvements.

The second estimate is also intended to provide for the construction of a laboratory, in which a full course in practical chemistry can be given to the students of the college. The rooms heretofore used for this purpose are quite inadequate in size and are located in the college building.

Their presence in this structure, which is not fire-proof, is a source of constant anxiety, and the directors feel it to be wrong to allow a chemical laboratory to remain permanently in a building occupied through the night, as well as in the day-time, by a large number of deaf persons.

It is believed that the sum asked for in the second estimate will be sufficient to complete both shop and laboratory.

EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS.

At the Conference of Principals of American Instructors for the Deaf and Dumb, held at Faribault, Minn., in the summer of 1884, a committee was appointed to arrange for a representation of the work of deaf mute instruction in the United States at the New Orleans International Exposition. In response to the invitation of this committee, the directors authorized the president to have a large picture made representing the entire premises of the institution. Mr. Glenn Brown, an architect of Washington, prepared an isometrical drawing, in which the exteriors of all the buildings and the arrangement of the grounds were accurately shown. This drawing was suitably framed and sent to the New Orleans Exposition together with a large photograph of the principal buildings of the institution, and copies of all our annual reports and college catalogues.

A photolithograph of the isometric drawing is forwarded with this report.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Appended to this report will be found a statement from F. D. Morrison, superintendent of the Maryland Institution for the Blind, as to the number of United States beneficiaries in that institution during the

past year, and as to the progress they have made. The blind children are in the Maryland institution under the provisions of section 4869 of the Revised Statutes, and with the approval of the president of this Institution.

EDUCATION OF THE FEEBLE MINDED.

In the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1881, the following proviso was attached to the appropriation for the support of this Institution:

Provided, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution belonging to the District of Columbia, and being of teachable age, is found on examination by the president of the institution to be of feeble mind, and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or some other State at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution.

Under the authority of this law four children have been placed in the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, Pa., and the expenses of their care and instruction, at the rate of \$300 per annum, have been met out of the annual appropriation for the current expenses of this Institution.

During the first three years after the enactment of the proviso above recited the number of children taking the benefit of the act was so small that no change was made on this account in our annual estimates. But when the estimates submitted in this report were being made up, the number of children to be provided for at Elwyn having risen to five, since increased to eight, the necessity of adding an amount sufficient to cover this increased expense was evident.

In the judgment of some of the directors of this Institution a proper construction of the act of June 16, 1880, did not require that the expense of educating the feeble-minded children of the District should be permanently met out of the funds appropriated by Congress for this Institution. In fact, it was doubted whether the law authorized any payments to be made except out of the appropriation to which it was added as a proviso. Under these circumstances it was thought best to submit the question to the Comptroller of the Treasury. His decision was given in the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1885.

SIR: In your letter of June 2, 1885, you propound this question, "Whether in the sundry civil appropriation bill approved June 16, 1880 (21 Stat., 275), under the proviso in said statute in regard to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb authorizing payment to be made for education of imbecile children out of the appropriation therein, similar payments can be made from appropriations made subsequently to the date of the above act?"

In reply, I answer the same in the negative. To my mind the matter of the payment above referred to had reference only to that specific appropriation and to none other.

Yours,

M. J. DURHAM,
Comptroller.

Prof. E. M. GALLAUDET,
*President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Washington, D. C.*

In consequence of this decision of the Comptroller no payment has been made to the institution at Elwyn for the expenses of the beneficiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1885.

It is respectfully suggested that the attention of Congress be called to the defect in the legislation on this subject, which was evidently intended to make such permanent provision for the education of feeble-minded children in the District as is made for the blind in section 4869 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

Baltimore, July, 1885.

DEAR SIR: During the school year ending June 30, 1885, there were in this institution ten students from the District of Columbia, received by order of the Department of the Interior, viz, Catharine Grady, Alice Denny, Rubie Nowlin, Richard W. Fenton, Henry Robertson, Francis Hole, Hattie Keim, Charles G. Waters, Ella Coles, Margaret Phenix.

These pupils are all making fair progress, and some of them are more than ordinarily promising.

The term of Richard Fenton expired with the close of this last session.

Three of the teachers employed in this institution were formerly pupils from the District of Columbia; others, who completed the course here, are now pursuing various occupations with more or less success.

Very respectfully,

F. D. MORRISON,
Superintendent.

E. M. GALLAUDET, LL.D.
President, &c.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

From Colorado.—Russel Shipley Painter.

From Connecticut.—John S. Comstock, George Chauncey Williams.

From Delaware.—Timothy Hyde, Charles Blanchfield Merrick.

From Georgia.—Edward Caswell Duncan.

From Illinois.—James Henry Cloud, Pearl Day, Frank D. Gearhart, Harry Rosenheim Hart, Lawrence F. James, Thomas Lynch, Michael Gerald McCarthy, Oscar Regensburg.

From Indiana.—Albert Berg, Charles O. Dantzer, Philip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Kerney, Walter M. Marsh, Nathaniel Field Morrow.

From Iowa.—Albert Francis Adams, John W. Barrett, Wesley Dobson, Elmer Edgerton, Charles R. Hemstreet, Howard McPherson Hofsteater, Joseph Schuyler Long, Zachariah B. Thompson, Daniel Tellier, jr., John Elmer Staudacher, Hobart Lorraine Tracy.

From Maryland.—Ennalls J. Adams, jr., Frank A. Leitner.

From Minnesota.—Olof Hanson, John Schwirtz, jr., Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn.

From Missouri.—Hugh Kent Bush, Harry Gross, Stephen Shuey.

From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.

From New York.—John Henry Dundon, Isaac Goldberg, Harry Van Allen.

From Ohio.—Clarence Wilton Charles, Edward P. Cleary, William Henry Zorn.

From Pennsylvania.—John Archibald Boland, William Brookmire, Henry W. Hagy, Edward Clarence Harrah, William Henry Lipsett, Edwin W. L. North, Henry R. Spahr.

From Tennessee.—Thomas S. Marr, jr.

From Virginia.—Robert Bell, jr.

From Wisconsin.—Thomas Hagerty.

From Ireland.—Robert Stewart Lyons, Francis Maginn.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Ida R. Chase	District of Columbia.
Alverdia Cornog	Delaware.
Jeanette Dailey	District of Columbia.
Mary Dailey	District of Columbia.
Geneva De Lodge	Indian Territory.
Clara L. Deputy	Delaware.
Elizabeth Fagin	Delaware.
Sarah Louise Fleming	Delaware.
Katie Fogarty	District of Columbia.
Maggie Hyde	Delaware.
Irene B. Martin	District of Columbia.
Eliza O'Callaghan	District of Columbia.
Mary Ann Primauer	Indian Territory.
Gertrude Schofield	District of Columbia.
Lucy Smith	District of Columbia.
Rosina Scott	District of Columbia.
Mary D. K. Sendkind	District of Columbia.
Eva Webster	Montana.
Clara V. White	District of Columbia.
Bertha May Whitelock	Delaware.
Anna May Wood	Montana.
Annie Zeust	District of Columbia.

Males.

Anthony Allen	District of Columbia.
E. J. Adams, jr.	Maryland.
William M. Argo	Delaware.
Walter Argo	Delaware.
Amos Barton	Maine.
Hugh Kent Bush	Missouri.
William H. Catlett	District of Columbia.
William Brown	District of Columbia.
Raymond J. Cone	Virginia.
Oliver James Clark	South Carolina.
George Lawrence Crosby	Iowa.
Robert W. Dailey	District of Columbia.
Thomas Davis	District of Columbia.
David J. Downing	Delaware.
Morris T. Fell	Delaware.
George W. Hall	District of Columbia.
Thomas Hagerty	Wisconsin.
Eugene E. Hannon	District of Columbia.
Reuben Hill	District of Columbia.
William D. Himrod	Pennsylvania.
Herbert Hurd	Delaware.
John C. Jump	Delaware.
Fred Max Kaufman	Michigan.
Thomas F. Keelins	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum	District of Columbia.
Joseph M. Landon	District of Columbia.
Edward W. Lane	Montana.
Christian Larson	Wisconsin.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
George M. Leitner	Maryland.
O. E. Lewis	Missouri.
John A. Lynch	Delaware.
John McEvilly	Delaware.
Simon Mundheim	District of Columbia.
John O'Rourke	District of Columbia.
Thomas H. Peters	Montana.
Vernon Rollins	District of Columbia.
Henry H. Rhorer	Ohio.
Benjamin F. Round	Wisconsin.
George T. Sanders	Massachusetts.
James Smith	District of Columbia.

Henry L. Stafford	Michigan.
Frank Stewart	District of Columbia.
Frederick H. Stover	Maine.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia
Frank A. Thompson	Indiana.
Orris J. Teague	Indiana.
Jonathan G. White	Delaware.
James Allen Wright	North Carolina.
Frank G. Wurdeman	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the Institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this Institution.